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8 **United States District Court**  
9 **Central District of California**  
10 **Western Division**  
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12 **ACMET, INC.,**

13 **Plaintiff,**

14 **v.**

15 **THE WET SEAL, INC., *et al.*,**

16 **Defendants.**  
17

CV 14-00048 TJH (AJWx)

**Order  
and  
Judgment**

18 The Court has considered Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and/or  
19 summary adjudication, together with the moving and opposing papers.

20 In a motion for summary judgment, when the moving party has the burden of  
21 proof at trial, as Plaintiff has here, summary judgment should be granted when the  
22 moving party produces evidence to establish a *prima facie* case. *Celotex Corp. v.*  
23 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2552, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265, 270 (1986).  
24 Thus, the burden is on Plaintiff to establish a *prima facie* case that the Defendants  
25 infringed Plaintiff's copyright in "Acmet 1109."

26 To establish copyright infringement, Plaintiff must prove: (1) Ownership of a  
27 valid copyright; and (2) Infringement – that the Defendants copied Acmet 1109. *L.A.*  
28 *Printex Indus., Inc. v. Aeropostale, Inc.*, 676 F.3d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 2012).

1 A copyright registration certificate is *prima facie* evidence that the copyright, and  
2 the facts stated in the certificate, are valid. *United Fabrics Int’l, Inc. v. C&J Wear,*  
3 *Inc.*, 630 F.3d 1255, 1257 (9th Cir. 2011). Plaintiff included, in support of this  
4 motion, the registration certificate for Acmet 1109 that was issued by the Copyright  
5 Office. Defendants, therefore, have the burden of rebutting the facts set forth in the  
6 copyright certificate. *United Fabrics Int’l, Inc.*, 630 F.3d at 1257. Defendants must  
7 offer evidence to rebut the presumption of validity. *United Fabrics Int’l, Inc.*, 630 F.3d  
8 at 1257.

9 Defendants did not provide any evidence that Plaintiff’s copyright is invalid.  
10 Accordingly, the Clothing Companies have failed to rebut the presumption.

11 Plaintiff, also, has the burden of establishing that the Defendants infringed, or  
12 copied, Acmet 1109. Absent direct evidence of copying, Plaintiff can establish copying  
13 by showing that (1) the Defendants had access to Acmet 1109, and (2) the allegedly  
14 infringing designs are “substantially similar.” *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc.*, 676 F.3d at  
15 846.

16 Proof of access requires an opportunity to view Plaintiff’s work. *L.A. Printex*  
17 *Indus., Inc.*, 676 F.3d at 846. “To prove access, [Plaintiff] must show a reasonable  
18 possibility, not merely a bare possibility, that [the Defendants] had a chance to view the  
19 protected work.” *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc.*, 676 F.3d at 846. Absent direct evidence  
20 of access, Plaintiff can prove access using circumstantial evidence of either (1) a “chain  
21 of events” linking Acmet 1109, and the Defendants’ access, or (2) widespread  
22 dissemination of Acmet 1109. *Art Attacks Ink, LLC v. MGA Entm’t, Inc.*, 581 F.3d  
23 1138, 1143 (9th Cir. 2009).

24 Plaintiff seeks to prove access by showing a “chain of events” linking Acmet  
25 1109 to the Defendants. Plaintiff argued that when it sent Acmet 1109 to Design by  
26 Nature, LLC, Fashion Life, LLC also, obtained access to Acmet 1109 because Tony  
27 Kim is the president and owner of both companies. However, there is no evidence that  
28 Tony Kim, or anyone from Fashion Life, LLC ever viewed Acmet 1109. Though there

1 may be some slight chance that Tony Kim, or someone below him at Fashion Life, LLC  
2 viewed Acmet 1109, that chance does not create more than a “bare possibility” of a  
3 chain of events linking the Clothing Companies to Acmet 1109. *Art Attacks Ink, LLC*,  
4 581 F.3d at 1144.

5 However, in the absence of proof of access, Plaintiff can still establish a claim  
6 for copyright infringement by showing that the Defendants’ allegedly infringing designs  
7 are “strikingly similar” to Acmet 1109. *Three Boys Music Corp. v. Bolton*, 212 F.3d  
8 477, 485 (9th Cir. 2000). To establish striking similarity, Plaintiff must produce  
9 evidence that the Defendants’ designs could not possibly have been the result of  
10 independent creation. *Baxter v. MCA, Inc.*, 812 F.3d 421, 424 n.2 (9th Cir. 1987).

11 Plaintiff argues that a side-by-side comparison of Acmet 1109, and the designs  
12 on the garments produced and sold by the Defendants, reveals that Acmet 1109 was  
13 copied “in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of independent creation,” and  
14 that there is no explanation for the degree of similarity other than “verbatim copying.”

15 Summary judgment is not highly favored on questions of “substantial similarity”  
16 in copyright cases. *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc.*, 676 F.3d at 848. However, summary  
17 judgment for a copyright plaintiff is proper where the works are so overwhelmingly  
18 identical that the possibility of independent creation is precluded. *Twentieth Century-*  
19 *Fox Film Corp. v. MCA, Inc.*, 715 F.2d 1327, 1330 (9th Cir. 1983).

20 Plaintiff has not provide any evidence, aside from an exhibit that shows a side-by-  
21 side comparison of Acmet 1109 with the garments sold at The Wet Seal, Inc. and  
22 Tilly’s, Inc. to support its claim that the designs on the garments produced, and sold,  
23 by the Defendants are so overwhelmingly identical to Acmet 1109 that the possibility  
24 of independent creation is precluded. Acmet 1109 is a two-dimensional, black-and-  
25 white, design that features a number of differently sized, and arranged triangles. There  
26 are countless numbers of ways to combine triangles in a design that is similar to Acmet  
27 1109.

28 . . . . .

1 Where a party moving for summary judgment had a full and fair opportunity to  
2 prove its case, but has not succeeded in doing so, a court may enter summary judgment,  
3 *sua sponte*, for the nonmoving party. *Cool Fuel, Inc. v. Connett*, 685 F.2d 309, 311  
4 (9th Cir. 1982). Summary judgment, *sua sponte*, against Plaintiff is proper if Plaintiff  
5 had reasonable notice that the sufficiency of its claim was in issue. *Albino v. Baca*, 747  
6 F.3d 1162, 1176 (9th Cir. 2014). Reasonable notice implies adequate time to develop  
7 facts that Plaintiff would depend on to oppose summary judgment. *Albino*, 747 F.3d  
8 at 1176. Further, Plaintiff must have an adequate opportunity to show that there is a  
9 genuine issue of material fact, and that the Defendants are not entitled to a judgment as  
10 a matter of law. *Albino*, 747 F.3d at 1177.

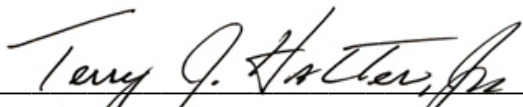
11 Plaintiff has not established that it would succeed on the merits of its claim at  
12 trial. As the movant for summary judgment, Plaintiff had a full opportunity to gather  
13 evidence, and was on notice of the need to come forward with all the necessary  
14 evidence in support of this motion. Plaintiff had adequate opportunity to conduct  
15 discovery, and to provide evidence, to carry its burden of proof that the Defendants  
16 infringed Plaintiff's copyright. Accordingly, Plaintiff "had a full and fair opportunity  
17 to ventilate the issues involved." *Cool Fuel, Inc.*, 685 F.2d at 312.

18 **It is Ordered** that Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and/or summary  
19 adjudication be, and hereby is, **Denied**.

20 **It is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed** that judgment be, and hereby is  
21 **Entered**, in favor of Defendants and against Plaintiff.

22 **It is further Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed** that Plaintiff shall take nothing  
23 and each party shall bear its own costs.

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25 Date: May 12, 2015

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28 **Terry J. Haller, Jr.**  
**Senior United States District Judge**